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(54) **SURFACE-COATED HARD MEMBER FOR CUTTING AND ABRASION-RESISTANT TOOLS.**

(57) A surface-coated superhard member for a cutting or abrasion-resistant tool, wherein a coating is disposed on the surface of a parent metal for the tool so as to improve the abrasion resistance thereof. This member comprises a parent metal and, superimposed on the surface thereof, a hard coating having a thickness of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and comprising at least one member selected from among a carbide, a nitride and a carbonitride of  $\text{M}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$  (wherein  $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ ), the M to Al ratio of which is continuously or stepwise changed from M (wherein M represents Ti, Zr or Hf) at the interface of the parent metal and the coating to MAI at the surface of the coating opposite to the parent metal. This structure effectively utilizes the characteristic properties of metals M and Al.

**EP 0 448 720 A1**

## Technical Field of The Invention

This invention relates to a surface-coated hard material for cutting tools or wear resistance tools, in which a coating layer is provided on the surface of a base material of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool to improve the wear resistance.

## Technical Background

Up to the present time, cutting tools and wear resistance tools have generally been composed of cemented carbides based on tungsten carbide (WC), various cermets based on titanium carbide (TiC), steels such as high-speed steels or hard alloys and ceramics based on silicon carbide and silicon nitride.

In order to improve the wear resistance of the cutting tools or wear resistance tools, a surface-coated hard material has been developed and has lately been put to practical use, in which one or more layers of carbides, nitrides or carbonitrides of Ti, Hf or Zr or oxide of Al are formed, as hard coating layers, on the surface of the hard material by a PVD method or CVD method. In particular, the hard coating layer formed by the PVD method is capable of improving the wear resistance without deteriorating the strength of the base material and accordingly, it is suitable for a cutting use requiring a strength, for example, throwaway inserts for drills, end mills, milling cutters, etc.

However, the PVD method is favorably compared with the CVD method in respect of that the hard coating layer can be formed without deteriorating the strength of the substrate, but in the PVD method, it is difficult to stably form an oxide of Al and accordingly, a hard coating layer consisting of Al oxide formed by the PVD method has not been put to practical use. On the other hand, in the hard coating layer consisting of carbides, nitrides or carbonitrides of Ti, Hf or Zr formed by the present PVD method, the wear resistance cannot be said sufficient and in the high speed cutting, in particular, cutting tools or wear resistance tools thereof have shortened lives because of poor wear resistance.

Under the situation, the present invention has been made for the purpose of providing a surface-coated hard material for a cutting tool or wear resistance tool having more excellent wear resistance than that of the prior art with maintaining the substrate strength of the cutting tool or wear resistance tool, in particular, exhibiting excellent wear resistance in the high speed cutting.

In order to achieve the above described object, in the surface-coated hard material of the present invention, there is provided (1) a coating layer having such a functional gradient composition that the composition is changed by stages or continuously from TiN of the boundary with the substrate to TiAlN of the outer surface at the opposite side to the substrate on the surface of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool, (2) a hard coating layer having a thickness of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and consisting of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbides, nitrides and carbonitrides of  $\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ ) such that the composition ratio of Zr and Al is changed in stages or continuously from Zr of the boundary with the substrate to ZrAl of the outer surface at the opposite side to the substrate on the surface of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool, and (3) a hard coating layer having a thickness of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and consisting of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbides, nitrides and carbonitrides of  $\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ ) such that the composition ratio of Hf and Al is changed in stages or continuously from Hf of the boundary with the substrate to HfAl of the outer surface at the opposite side to the substrate on the surface of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool.

That is, the present invention provides a surface-coated hard material for a cutting tool or wear resistance tool characterized by providing a hard coating layer having a thickness of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and consisting of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbides, nitrides and carbonitrides of  $\text{M}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$  (M represents Ti, Zr or Hf and  $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ ) such that the composition ratio of M and Al is changed in stages or continuously from M of the boundary with the substrate to MAl of the outer surface at the opposite side to the substrate on the surface of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool.

The hard coating layer can be provided on the whole surface of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool or only the surface of an edge part. Formation of the hard coating layer can be carried out in known manner, but the PVD method such as sputting methods, ion plating methods, etc. is preferable in respect of that the substrate strength can readily be maintained.

In the present invention, the hard coating layer is composed of at least one of carbides, nitrides and carbonitrides of  $\text{M}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ ) such that the composition ratio of M and Al is gradient from the boundary with the substrate to the surface opposite to the substrate. That is, the concentration of Al is increased continuously or in stages from the boundary with the substrate to the surface of the hard coating layer in such a manner that  $x = 0$  at the boundary with the substrate and  $x = 0.5$  at the surface opposite to the substrate in the above described formula.

Since the boundary with the substrate is composed of a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of M, in particular, excellent in bonding strength, the hard coating layer is very excellent in stripping resistance. At the same time, the surface of the hard coating layer is composed of a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of MAI more excellent in wear resistance as well as melt adhesion resistance, so that it is capable of maintaining an excellent cutting property for a long period of time as a cutting tool or wear resistance tool.

Furthermore, it is found that in the surface-coated hard material provided with the above described hard coating layer, as a cutting tool or wear resistance tool, a very small amount of  $Al_2O_3$  having a very high hardness at a high temperature is formed in the hard coating layer and accordingly, the tool exhibits a good wear resistance even in the high speed cutting.

The above described functional gradient composition of the hard coating layer can be changed in stages or continuously, but the latter case is preferable, since the stain due to difference of the coefficients of linear expansion is moderated. The layer thickness of the hard coating layer is in the range of 0.5 to 10  $\mu m$ , since if less than 0.5  $\mu m$ , the wear resistance is hardly improved, while if more than 10  $\mu m$ , the breaking resistance is lowered.

In the above described formula,  $M_{1-x}Al_x$ , the upper limit of x should be 0.5 since increase of Al in the hard coating layer to exceed  $x = 0.5$  results in lowering of the hardness of the whole coating layer.

#### Examples

The present invention will now be illustrated in greater detail by Examples and Comparative Examples.

#### Example 1

Using a cutting insert made of a cemented carbide with a composition of JIS standard P 30 (specifically, WC-20 wt % TiC-10 wt % Co) and a form of JIS SNG 432 as a substrate, the surface thereof was coated with each of coating layers having functional gradient compositions as shown in the following Table 2 by an ion plating method using vacuum arc discharge, as described below.

Namely, the above described cutting insert and Al and Ti as a target were arranged in a film making apparatus, in which the insert was then maintained in an Ar gas atmosphere with a vacuum degree of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  torr, rinsed by applying a voltage of -2000 V and heated at 500°C, after which the Ar gas was exhausted. While introducing one or both of  $N_2$  gas and  $CH_4$  gas at a rate of 300 cc/min into the film making apparatus, the Ti target was evaporated and ionized by vacuum arc discharge to coat the surface of the cutting insert with a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of Ti. Furthermore, various hard coating layers were formed by evaporating and ionizing the Ti target and simultaneously the Al target and controlling the composition ratio of Ti and Al so that the Al concentration was continuously increased and the composition on the surface was a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of TiAl.

For comparison, the surface of a cutting insert with the same composition and same form as described above was coated with the coating layers of carbide, nitride or carbonitride of Ti by an ion plating method using the same film-making apparatus and vacuum arc discharge as described above, thereby obtaining samples of surface-coated cutting inserts of the prior art as shown in Table 2. In addition, samples of coated cutting inserts were prepared in which coating layers of carbide of Ti, etc. shown in Table 2 were formed on the surface of the cutting insert with the same composition and same form by ordinary CVD method.

Each of the samples of the surface-coated cutting inserts prepared as described above was subjected to a continuous cutting test and intermittent cutting test under conditions as shown in Table 1 to measure the flank wear width of the edge, thus obtaining results as shown in Table 3.

Table 1

	Continuous Cutting Test	Intermittent Cutting Test
Workpiece	SCM 435	SCM 435
Cutting Speed	220 m/min	220 m/min
Feed	0.37 mm/rev	0.30 mm/rev
Cutting Depth	2.0 mm	1.5 mm
Cutting Time	15 min	20 min

Table 2

Sample Forming		Composition and Thickness of Hard Coating layer ( $\mu\text{m}$ )		
	Method	Boundary Layer	Intermediate Layer	Surface Layer
5	1	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{N}$	(4)
		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
10	2	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(4.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	3	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_y\text{N}_{1-y}$	(5.5)
15		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	4	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{0.5-y}\text{N}_{y+0.5}$	(5.0)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
20	5	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{y+0.5}\text{N}_{0.5-y}$	(5.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
25	6	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_y\text{N}_{1-y}$	(6.0)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 1$
	7	PVD	$(\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(5.0)
30		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 1$
Prior Art				
	8	PVD	TiN 1	TiCN 2
35	9	PVD	TiN 1	TiCN 1
	10	PVD	-	-
	11	CVD	-	TiC 3
40	12	CVD	TiN 2	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 1
				TiN 0.5

(Note) : Sample Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12: for comparison

Other Samples: present invention

Table 3

Sample No.	Flank Wear Width (mm)	
	Continuous Cutting	Intermittent Cutting
1	0.130	0.100
2	0.120	0.110
3	0.115	0.110
4	0.110	0.105
5	0.120	0.110
6	0.115	0.120
7	0.110	0.115
8	0.300	0.210
9	0.205	0.180
10	0.410	0.250
11	0.205	broken
12	0.110	broken

It is apparent from the above described results that the samples of the coated cutting inserts of the present invention have both an excellent wear resistance and breakage resistance, i.e. more excellent cutting performance than the comparative samples in both the continuous cutting and intermittent cutting tests.

#### Example 2

Using a cutting insert made of a cemented carbide with a composition of JIS standard P 30 (specifically, WC-20 wt % TiC-10 wt % Co) and a form of JIS SNG 432 as a substrate, the surface thereof was coated with each of hard coating layers as shown in the following Table 4 by an ion plating method using vacuum arc discharge, as described below, to obtain a sample of surface-coated cutting insert of the present invention.

Namely, the above described cutting insert and Al and Zr as a target were arranged in a film making apparatus, in which the insert was then maintained in an Ar gas atmosphere with a vacuum degree of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  torr, rinsed by applying a voltage of -2000 V and heated at 500°C, after which the Ar gas was exhausted. While introducing one or both of N<sub>2</sub> gas and CH<sub>4</sub> gas at a rate of 300 cc/min into the film making apparatus, the Zr target was evaporated and ionized by vacuum arc discharge to coat the surface of the cutting insert with a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of Zr. Subsequently, various hard coating layers were formed by evaporating and ionizing the Al target and controlling the composition ratio of Zr and Al so that the Al concentration was continuously increased and the composition on the surface was a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of ZrAl.

Table 4

Sample Forming		Composition and Thickness of Hard Coating layer ( $\mu\text{m}$ )		
5	Method	Boundary Layer	Intermediate Layer	Surface Layer
	13	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{N}$	(4.0)
		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
10	14	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}$	(4.5)
		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
	15	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{CN}$	(4.0)
15		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
	16	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(5.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
20	17	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_y\text{N}_{1-y}$	(5.0)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
25	18	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{0.5-y}\text{N}_{y+0.5}$	(4.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	19	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{y+0.5}\text{N}_{0.5-y}$	(6.0)
30		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	20	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_y\text{N}_{1-y}$	(4.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 1$
35	21	PVD	$(\text{Zr}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(4.0)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 1$

40 Each of the samples of the surface-coated cutting inserts prepared as described above was subjected to a continuous cutting test and intermittent cutting test under conditions as shown in Table 1 to measure the flank wear width of the edge, thus obtaining results as shown in Table 5.

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Table 5

Sample No.	Flank Wear Width (mm)	
	Continuous Cutting	Intermittent Cutting
13	0.128	0.101
14	0.118	0.114
15	0.125	0.105
16	0.108	0.098
17	0.112	0.100
18	0.105	0.098
19	0.110	0.105
20	0.115	0.110
21	0.105	0.102

It is apparent from the above described results that of the samples of the surface-coated cutting inserts of the prior art, Sample Nos. 8-10 whose hard coating layers were formed by the PVD method were inferior in wear resistance and Sample Nos. 11 and 12 whose hard layers were formed by the CVD method exhibited lowering of the breakage resistance due to deterioration of the toughness of the substrate, while Sample Nos. 13-21 of the surface-coated cutting inserts according to the present invention showed more excellent wear resistance in both the continuous cutting and intermittent cutting tests and since the hard coating layer was formed by the PVD method, the toughness of the substrate was maintained resulting in more excellent breakage resistance.

### Example 3

Using a cutting insert made of a cemented carbide with a composition of JIS standard P 30 (specifically, WC-20 wt % TiC-10 wt % Co) and a form of JIS SNG 432 as a substrate, the surface thereof was coated with each of hard coating layers as shown in the following Table 6 by an ion plating method using vacuum arc discharge, as described below, to obtain Sample Nos. 22 to 30 of the surface-coated cutting inserts of the present invention.

Namely, the above described cutting insert and Al and Hf as a target were arranged in a film making apparatus, in which the insert was then maintained in an Ar gas atmosphere with a vacuum degree of  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  torr, rinsed by applying a voltage of -2000 V and heated at 500°C, after which the Ar gas was exhausted. While introducing one or both of N<sub>2</sub> gas and CH<sub>4</sub> gas at a rate of 300 cc/min into the film making apparatus, the Hf target was evaporated and ionized by vacuum arc discharge to coat the surface of the cutting insert with a carbide; nitride or carbonitride of Hf. Subsequently, various hard coating layers were formed by evaporating and ionizing the Al target and controlling the composition ratio of Hf and Al so that the Al concentration was continuously increased and the composition on the surface was a carbide, nitride or carbonitride of HfAl.

Table 6

Sample Forming		Composition and Thickness of Hard Coating layer ( $\mu\text{m}$ )		
	Method	Boundary Layer	Intermediate Layer	Surface Layer
5	22	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{N}$	(4.0)
		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
10	23	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}$	(4.5)
		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
15	24	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{CN}$	(5.5)
		$x = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5$
	25	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(5.0)
20		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	26	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(4.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
25	27	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{0.5-y}\text{N}_{0.5+y}$	(5.5)
		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	28	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_{0.5+y}$	(6.0)
30		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 0.5$
	29	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(5.0)
35		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 1$
	30	PVD	$(\text{Hf}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x)\text{C}_{1-y}\text{N}_y$	(4.0)
40		$x = 0: y = 0$	$\Rightarrow$ continuously changed $\Rightarrow$	$x = 0.5: y = 1$

Each of the samples of the surface-coated cutting inserts prepared as described above was subjected to a continuous cutting test and intermittent cutting test under conditions as shown in Table 1 to measure the flank wear width of the edge, thus obtaining results as shown in Table 7.



Table 7

Sample No.	Flank Wear Width (mm)	
	Continuous Cutting	Intermittent Cutting
22	0.131	0.095
23	0.129	0.092
24	0.125	0.090
25	0.120	0.092
26	0.122	0.090
27	0.118	0.085
28	0.120	0.090
29	0.117	0.085
30	0.119	0.087

It is apparent from the above described results that of the samples of the surface-coated cutting inserts of the prior art, Sample Nos. 8-10 whose hard coating layers were formed by the PVD method were inferior in wear resistance and Sample Nos. 11 and 12 whose hard layers were formed by the CVD method exhibited lowering of the breakage resistance due to deterioration of the toughness of the substrate, while Sample Nos. 22-30 of the surface-coated cutting inserts according to the present invention showed more excellent wear resistance in both the continuous cutting and intermittent cutting tests and since the hard coating layer was formed by the PVD method, the toughness of the substrate was maintained resulting in more excellent breakage resistance. Utility and Possibility

According to the present invention, there can be provided a surface-coated hard material for a cutting tool or wear resistance tool having more excellent wear resistance than that of the prior art with maintaining the substrate strength of the cutting tool or wear resistance tool, in particular, being capable of maintaining good cutting performances, as a cutting tool or wear resistance tool, for a long period of time even in the high speed cutting.

#### Claims

1. A surface-coated hard material for a cutting tool or wear resistance tool characterized by providing a hard coating layer having a thickness of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and consisting of at least one member selected from the group consisting of carbides, nitrides and carbonitrides of  $\text{M}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$  (M represents Ti, Zr or Hf and  $0 \leq x \leq 0.5$ ) such that the composition ratio of M and Al is changed in stages or continuously from M of the boundary with the substrate to MAI of the outer surface at the opposite side to the substrate on the surface of a cutting tool or wear resistance tool.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/JP90/01257

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>4</sup>		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int. Cl <sup>5</sup> C23C14/06		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System <sup>1</sup>	Classification Symbols	
IPC	C23C14/00, 14/06	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1930 - 1990 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971 - 1990		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
X	JP, A, 63-255358 (Siemens AG), October 21, 1988 (21. 10. 88), Line 5, left column to line 4, right column, page 1 and line 18, lower left column to line 14, lower right column, page 3 & EP, A2, 881,005 & US, A, 4,842,710	1
A	JP, A, 62-56565 (Mitsubishi Metal Corp.), March 12, 1987 (12. 03. 87), Lines 5 to 9, left column, page 1 (Family: none)	1
<p><sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
December 12, 1990 (12. 12. 90)	December 25, 1990 (25. 12. 90)	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
Japanese Patent Office		